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62. PEYTON<sup>7</sup> GRYMES, married Catherine Catlett and had issue:

97. Robert<sup>s</sup>; 98. Peyton Minors<sup>s</sup>; 99. Mary Lewis; 100. Fanny;  
101. Betty; 102. Nanny.

63. DR. ROBERT PAGE<sup>7</sup> GRYMES, was born at "Selma", Orange County, May 30, 1824, removed to Chesterfield County in 1846 and died May 23, 1889. He married, Mary, daughter of Dr. Joseph E. Cox, of Petersburg (she died in Richmond, Nov. 22, 1920 in the 86th year of her age) and had issue:

103. E. Buford, married Fanny Thaw; 104. Peytons<sup>s</sup>; 105. James<sup>s</sup>; 106. Robert<sup>s</sup>; 107. Susan, married C. T. Henley; 108. Sarah, married H. T. Wright.

64. BENJAMIN ANDREW<sup>7</sup> GRYMES, married Harriet Beale and had issue:

109. Kate; 110. Benjamin<sup>s</sup>; 111. Edwin<sup>s</sup>; 112. William<sup>s</sup>; 113. Alice, married Bolton Harrison; 114. Sarah, married Peter V. Moncure; 115. John Randolph<sup>s</sup>; 116. Eugenia.

65. DR. WILLIAM SHEPHERD<sup>7</sup> GRYMES, of Gordonsville, Va., born April 3, 1825, died March 20, 1891. He served as surgeon C. S. A. He married, June 1, 1870, at "Backwood", Orange County, Va., Mary Ann, daughter of David Meade Bernard, of Petersburg, Va., and had at least one daughter, Mrs. E. D. Gilmore, of Sewickley, Pa.

66. JOHN RANDOLPH<sup>7</sup> GRYMES, married in Texas and had several children.

## THE LOVELACE FAMILY AND ITS CONNECTIONS

By J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore, Md.

(Continued)

### AUCHER OF OTTERDEN AND BISHOPSBOURNE, KENT, WITH NOTES ON CORNWALLIS, WROTH AND RICH.

Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup>: continued from page 295—The *inquisition* shows that Sir Anthony Aucher died January 9th [1558]. As this was two days after the surrender of Calais, he doubtless died of wounds received a few days previously during the siege.

Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup> married, apparently in 1525, Affra daughter of William Cornwallis of Brome, Suffolk, the then head of the distinguished family of this name, by his wife Eliza Stamford. At the time of this marriage William Cornwallis was dead; he had died in 1519. The identity of Affra Cornwallis is correctly given in the contemporary pedigree of Cornwallis in *Harvey's Visitation*

of *Suffolk 1561*, (*Metcalf's Visitations of Suffolk; Exeter, 1882*, pp. 21, 22). This is confirmed by the *inquisition* upon the estate of Sir Anthony Aucher given below in which it is recited that he conveyed [in trust] the manor of Otterden, 20 July 17 Henry VIII [1525] to Sir Robert [or Edward] Guildford [Guldford] and Sir John Cornwalleys, knights, George Guildford and Thomas Hardres, esquires, Thomas Cornwalleys, clerk, and Edward Cornwalleys, gent, for purpose of a settlement on the said Affra [followed by illegible words] Cornwallis whom he proposed to marry. It is known that Sir John Cornwallis, Thomas Cornwallis and Edward Cornwallis were sons of William Cornwallis [d. 1519] of Brome. The evidence as to the identity of Affra Cornwallis is gone into in detail, because the *Visitation of Kent, 1619*, *Burke and Berry*, although giving her father's name correctly, state that he was of Norfolk. A sketch of the Cornwallis family of Brome will follow (pp. 381-2).

Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup> apparently left no will and his estate was administered upon in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: "12 May, 1560, administration upon the estate of Anthony Aucher, kt. Cant. was granted to his son Edward Aucher, with consent of Walter Bradbourne", and a subsequent administration doubtless an *adm. de bonis non*: "admon. Anos. gt. Jan. 1571" (*Genealogist; Administrations; Prerogative Court of Canterbury*; 1; p. 7). The statement of *Hasted* that he left Bishopsbourne to his son Edward *by will* is certainly incorrect as the *inquisition* shows that it was settled by entail in 1552, or five years before Sir Anthony's death, upon his eldest son John, and in default of male heirs of John, successively upon his sons Edward, Thomas and William. The statement that he left a will is also incorrect.

In addition to the manors of Otterden, Bishopsbourne and Hautsbourne (or Shelvingbourne), Sir Anthony Aucher died possessed of the manors of Kyngeston, Baddlesmere and Pasting, and of the manor and park of Lyminge (Lyming). He also held the advowson of the churches of Kyngeston, Lyming, Perlesforth and Stamford, as well as lands in various other parishes in Kent named in the *inquisition*, in which it is stated that some of these "premises descend in gavelkind", i. e. were to be divided equally among his male heirs, not passing entirely to the eldest son by entail. Certain of the above lands including the manor of Otterden were subject to the life interest of his wife Affra, but all those entailed were eventually to pass to his eldest son and heir John Aucher, who was living when the *inquisition* was taken 15 May, 1558, with contingent remainders, except in the case of Otterden, successively to his other sons Edward, Thomas and William should John die without male issue. As this John Aucher<sup>8</sup> died, leaving as his only heir, a daughter, the entailed lands, including the manors of Bishopsbourne, Hautsbourne, Kingston and Lyminge, finally passed to his

brother Edward Auchers, the second son of Sir Anthony<sup>7</sup> in whose possession they were 15 May, 1568, when the *inquisition* upon Edward Aucher's<sup>8</sup> estate was taken (q. v. p. 279), except the manor of Otterden which under the terms of the settlement descended to the heirs of John's daughter Anne, who married Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the great navigator.

The following is the *inquisition post mortem*, unfortunately illegible in some important parts, upon the estate of Sir Anthony Aucher, Knight, taken 15 May, 1558 (*Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem*; Series II, Vol. 112, No. 91):

*Inquisition* taken at Deptford 15 May, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary [1558]. Sir Anthony Aucher died seised of the manor of Shelvingbourne *alias* Hawtysbourne, and of the manor of Bishopsbourne, which he acquired by indenture of 1st June 2 Edw VI [1548] from Thomas Culpeper of Bedgebury, esq., who had married Anne, daughter & heir of Sir William Hawte, Kt.; and from Sir James Hales, Kt., and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of the said Sir William Hawte. He was also seised of the manor and advowson of the church of Kyngeston [Kingston], co. Kent, and the manor and park of Lymenge *alias* Gymynge, and the advowsons of the churches of Lymnge, Perlesforthe and Stanforthe, and lands in Kingeston, Barham, Wotton, Lyminge, Eltham, Patricksbourne and Brydge, etc. On 1 Feb 6 Edw. VI [1552] he therewith enfeofed Thomas Hardres and Thomas Cox, esquires, Alvered Randolfe and John Ramsey, gentlemen; on the 20th of the same month, they by their deed granted the premises to Sir Anthony and Dame Affra, then his wife, for their lives, with remainder to John Aucher, esq., son and heir apparent of the said Anthony, in tail male, and contingent remainders in tail male successively to his other sons Edward, Thomas and William. The manor of Otterinden he conveyed 20 July 17 Hen VIII [1525] to Sir Robert (or Edward?) Guildford, kt. & Sir John Cornwalleys, kt., George Guildford and Thomas Hardres, esquires, Thomas Cornwalleys, clerk, and Edward Cornwalleys, gent., for purposes of a settlement on the said Affra \* \* \* \* Cornwallays, whom the said Anthony intended to take to wife. He was seised of the manor of Postling, out of which he granted an annuity of 100 marks to Thomas Spylman of Canterbury, gent. (now esq.), 2 April 1 Edw. VI [1547]. Other annuities he had granted to Roger Manwood & Henry Oxenden. He acquired [? the manor of Baddlesmere] & lands from Anne, Countess of Oxford [the particulars illegible]. He

died 9 Jan \* \* \* \* The said John Aucher is his son & heir;  
some of the premises descend in gavel kind. The said  
Dame Affra & his other sons all survive.

The issue of Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup> and his wife Affra Cornwallis as given here are taken from his *inquisition*, the *Visitation of Kent*, 1619, and *Berry's Genealogies; Kent*. Issue: (1) John Aucher<sup>8</sup> of Otterden, who married Anne daughter of Sir William Kelloway, knight; he died prior to 1568; his only child and heir, a daughter Anne, inherited the manor of Otterden, and married about 1570, Sir Humphrey Gilbert the celebrated navigator; issue five sons and one daughter; many biographical sketches of Sir Humphrey Gilbert incorrectly state that his wife was a *daughter* of Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup>; (2) Edward Aucher<sup>8</sup> of Bishopsbourne—See VIII; (3) Thomas Aucher<sup>8</sup> d.s.p.; (4) William Aucher<sup>8</sup> of Nonington, married Alice Monins and d.s.p.; he was a clergyman and in 1566 was granted the “next presentation of the advowson of Lyminge” by his brother Edward Aucher; (5) Susannah Aucher<sup>8</sup>.

VIII. Edward Aucher<sup>8</sup> (Nicholas<sup>1</sup>, Henry<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>3</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>6</sup>, Anthony<sup>7</sup>). Of Bishopsbourne, Kent. Born shortly before 1540. The *inquisition post mortem* given below shows that he married 10 June, 1560, Mabel the daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth. This definitely confirms the statements to this effect in the Aucher pedigrees given in the *Visitation of Kent*, 1619 (*Harl. Soc.* xlii; pp. 180-1), in *Berry (Genealogies; Kent)*; pp. 222-3) and in *Burke (Extinct and Dormant Baronetages*; 2nd. ed.; pp. 27-29); while it shows the incorrectness of the statement in the Wroth pedigrees among the “*Additional Pedigrees*” in this same *Visitation of Kent*, 1619 (p. 214) which states that his wife was the daughter of Sir Robert Wroth and a *granddaughter* of the above Sir Thomas Wroth. Sir Thomas Wroth, knight, of Durants in Enfield, Middlesex, was a prominent politician during the reign of Henry VIII and of Edward VI, and married Mary the daughter of Richard, first lord Rich, the celebrated lord chancellor. Sketches of both the Wroth and Rich families will follow. The *inquisition* upon Sir Anthony Aucher's<sup>7</sup> estate, 1558, shows that the manor of Bishopsbourne and other property had been settled by him by deed dated 20 Feb. 1552, upon his eldest son and heir John, with reversion to his other sons successively. The *inquisition* upon the estate of Edward Aucher<sup>8</sup>, 15 May, 1568, shows that at his death, 14 Feb. 1567-8, he was seized of the manor of Bishopsbourne and other property. It would, therefore, appear that Edward Aucher had inherited Bishopsbourne by the death of his brother John without male heirs. Edward Aucher was probably about thirty at the time of his death. None of the published pedigrees refer in any way to a remarriage by his widow Mabel. Nor does the Aucher mural tablet in Bishopsbourne church

which states that she died in 1597, refer to a remarriage. That she had remarried, however, sometime prior to 5 Oct. 1573, Richard Hardres\* of Hardres, Kent, and that her son Anthony Aucher was then the ward of her father Sir Thomas Wroth, is shown by the latter's will. The will of Sir Thomas Wroth, dated 5 October, 1573 and proved 16 April, 1575, a full abstract of which will be given later, refers to "my daughter Mabell Hardres, wife of Richard Hardres, esq.", and in a later paragraph provides that "if my ward Anthony Aucher [i. e. Anthony\*] before his age of 21 pay my executor so much money for his marriage and wardship as I or they have dispersed, then my executors shall not take any further benefit but the said Anthony to remain unmarried or marry himself at his pleasure." The *inquisition* upon the estate of Edward Aucher shows that he and his wife Mabel left two children, a son Anthony born in 1562, and a daughter Elizabeth. Although the *inquisition* refers to a will of Edward Aucher, dated 3 Feb. 10 Elizabeth [1567-8], no such will can now be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, nor in the local courts of Kent at Canterbury or Rochester.

The following *inquisition post mortem* was taken upon the estate of Edward Aucher 15 May, 1568 (*Court of Wards and Liveries: Inquisitions post mortem*. Vol. II, fol. 26), and in the absence of a will is of especial interest:

Inquisition taken at Deptford Strand, co. Kent, 15 May 10 Elizabeth [1568], after the death of Edward Aucher, esq. He was seised of the manor of Bishopsbourne, manor & advowson of Lyminge &c. 22 August 1566 he had granted the next presentation to Lyminge to his brother William Aucher. 27 Sept. 8 Eliz. [1566] Edward Aucher and Mabel his wife granted to their kinsman James Aucher of Cherington the keepership of Cherington Park. In Mich. term 8 & 9 Eliz. a recovery was had by Sir Thomas Wroth, father of the said Mabel, and Robert Eyre, esq., to uses of an indenture made between the said Edward & his wife, 30 Sept. 8 Eliz. [1566], referring to the settlement made on their marriage 10 June 2 Elizabeth [1560], under which Lyminge was entailed on said Edward Aucher & his brother William, in tail male successively, remainder to Edward's right heirs. On 20 February 6 Edward VI [1552], Bishopsborne

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\* The Hardres were a prominent family in the parish of Hardres, Kent, and in the next century a baronetcy was conferred upon a descendant of Richard Hardres. The Hardres pedigrees in the *Visitation of Essex, 1612* (*Harl. Soc.* xiii; p. 211), *Visitation of Kent, 1663-1668* (*Harl. Soc.* liv; p. 73) and *Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetages* (2nd. ed. pp.242-3) erroneously state that this Richard Hardres married *Mary*, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth. This is disproved by Sir Thomas Wroth's will, cited above, which shows that it was his daughter *Mabel* who married Richard Hardres.

& other property was settled in tail as above, with remainder over to the right heirs of Sir Anthony Aucher, decd., father of the said Edward. The recovery of Mich. 8 & 9 Eliz. [1566] and deed therewith connected are made to enable the jointure of the said Mabel to be more conveniently placed as regards a dwelling house, to raise money to pay the debts of Edward Aucher, and to provide for the bringing up and advancement of his children. The deed puts a condition on the succession by William & his heirs male, viz. that they shall not do anything contrary to this deed; and in such event, or for failure of such issue, the remainder to be to Elizabeth Aucher, daughter of the said Edward. The said Edward, as Edward Aucher of Bishopsborne, esq., son of Sir Anthony Aucher, Kt., decd., made his will 3 February 10 Eliz. [1567-8], providing for his daughter Elizabeth and son Anthony. He bequeaths £5 to Mary Wroth. He died at Bishopsborne on the 14th Feb. 10 Eliz. [1567-8]. Anthony Aucher, son & heir of the said Edward is aged five and a half years.

Issue of Edward Aucher<sup>9</sup> and his wife Mabel Wroth:

- (1) Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>9</sup>, knight; of Bishopsbourne. He was born 1562, and died 13 Jan. 1609-10. He was knighted 4 July, 1604 at Chatham. He is said to have married twice. By his 1st wife, a daughter of Robert Barham, he had no issue. By his 2nd wife Margaret, daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York (q. v.) he had issue (1) Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>10</sup> (died 1637); (2) Edwin Aucher<sup>10</sup> of Willesborough; (3) Elizabeth<sup>10</sup> married Sir William Hamour, (4) Margaret<sup>10</sup> married Sir Roger James. There is thus a double connection between the Aucher and Sandys families, as his nephew Sir William Lovelace, the younger (1584-1627), son of his sister Elizabeth (Aucher<sup>9</sup>) Lovelace, married Anne Barne, the niece of his wife Margaret Sandys. This Anne Barne was the daughter of Sir William Barne and Anne Sandys, another daughter of Archbishop Sandys. The above mentioned Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>10</sup>, knight (died July, 1637), had a son Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>11</sup>, knight (1613-1694) who was created a baronet July 4, 1666. The title is now extinct. See *Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetages*, 2nd. ed. p. 28, and *Berry's Genealogies; Kent*, p. 223, for later Hnes.

- IX. (2) Elizabeth Aucher<sup>9</sup>. Born between 1561 and 1565. She is referred to in her father's *inquisition* as having been provided for under his will. She married about 1580 or 1581, Sir William Lovelace, the elder, knight, of Bethersden, Kent (1551-

1629). She was buried 3 December, 1627, in Canterbury Cathedral. Sir William Lovelace and his wife Elizabeth Aucher<sup>9</sup> had issue (1) Richard Lovelace (1582-1602); (2) Sir William Lovelace, the younger (1584-1627), leaving issue q. v. ante pp. 87-90; (3) Mabel Lovelace (1584-1627) mar. Sir John Collimore, knight. See the *Virginia Magazine*, xxvii-xxviii, for the Lovelace pedigree.

CORNWALLIS OF BROME, SUFFOLK.

The pedigree of Cornwallys [Cornwallis] of Brome, Suffolk, which appears in the *Visitation of Suffolk* made by Harvey, Clarencieux king-of-arms, in 1561, carries the family back to the middle of the fourteenth century and is very complete (*Metcalfe's Visitation of Suffolk; Exeter, 1882; pp. 21, 22*). An examination of the pedigree will show that Affra Cornwallis, wife of Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup>, was a sister of Sir John Cornwallis of Brome, Steward of the Household of Prince Edward [Edward VI] and an aunt of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Member of Queen Mary's Privy Council and Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household. Of this same family is the celebrated Lord Cornwallis of the American Revolution. The following is from the contemporary pedigree in the *Visitation of Suffolk, 1561*:

The arms of Cornwallis as given in the *Visitation*: Arms Sable, guttée d'eau, on a fess dancetté Argent three Cornish choughs [proper]. Crest: On a mount Vert a stag lodged regardant Argent attired Or gored with a chaplet of laurel Vert, and vulned on the shoulder Gules.

I. Thomas Cornwallis<sup>1</sup>. Of London, merchant. Married Jane da. of William Hansard. He was Shrive [Shrieve or Sheriff] of London temp. Richard II [1378] and was born in Ireland whence this surname cometh. He died in 1384 and was buried at St. Margaret's in the Vintry. Son and heir:

II. John Cornwallis<sup>2</sup>. Married Phillippe da. and one of the heirs of Robert Buckton [Bucton] of Brome, Suff., esq. Issue son and heir:

III. Thomas Cornwallis<sup>3</sup> of Brome. Married Phillippe da. and one of the heirs of Edward Tyrrell of Dowham, Essex, esq. Issue (1) John<sup>4</sup>, son and heir d.s.p. [1506]; (2) Edward<sup>4</sup>, d.s.p. [1510]; (3) Robert<sup>4</sup>, d.s.p.; (4) William<sup>4</sup>—see IV; (5) Katherine<sup>4</sup> married Francis Frewsmere.

IV. William Cornwallis<sup>4</sup> of Brome. Married Eliza da. and one of the heirs of John Stamford, esq. [Burke refers to him as *Sir* William Cornwallis which is doubtless an error as regards the title, and states that he died in 1519. This date is confirmed by the probate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1519, of the will of William Cornewalys, esquire, of Ocley (i. e. Oakley adjoining Brome) Suffolk;



London; Bedfordshire; Norfolk]. Issue (1) Sir John Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> of Brome, married Mary da. of Edward Sulyard of Otes, Essex, esq. knighted at the taking of Morley [Morlaix—1523]. He was Steward of the Household of Prince Edward [afterwards Edward VI] for six years until his death [died 1544]. Buried in Barkshamsted in Bucks [Herts]. He had issue by his wife Mary Sulyard, among other children, Sir Thomas Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>, knight, Member of Queen Mary's Privy Council, Treasurer of Calles [Calais] and Comtroller of Her Majesty's Household; (2) Thomas Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>, Archdeacon of Norfolk; (3) Edward Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>; (4) William Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>; (5) Francis Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>; (6) Elizabeth Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> married ——— Singleton; (7) V. Affra Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> married Sir Anthony Aucher of Otterdon [Otterden], Kent, kt, [and is the ancestress of the Lovelaces of Bethersden]; (8) Dorothy Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> married John Head of Kent; (9) Katharine Carnwallis<sup>s</sup>, a nonne [nun] of Elstow [a Benedictine nunnery near Bedford]; (10) Prudence Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> married Royden Eden; (11) Edith Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> married ——— Barwyke.

For the Cornwallis pedigree from this point down, see *Burke's Extinct Peerages* (ed. 1866; pp. 137-8), *Collins's Peerage of England* (ed. 1812; ii; pp. 537-559), and *The Dictionary of National Biography* (xii; pp. 242-7). Sir Thomas Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> (1519-1604) son of Sir John Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>, and nephew of Affra (Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>) Aucher, was prominent in the reign of Mary, but held no offices under Elizabeth on account of his catholicism. He rebuilt Brome Hall. His grandson Frederick Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> was created a baronet in 1627, and elevated to the peerage as Baron Cornwallis of Eyre in 1611; and the fifth baron, Charles Cornwallis<sup>s</sup>, was in 1753 made Viscount Brome and Earl Cornwallis. The latter's son, Charles Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> (1738-1805), second Earl and first Marquis Cornwallis, was the celebrated Lord Cornwallis, the British commander in the American Revolution.

*Collins* (p. 541) gives very full quotations from the will of William Cornwallis<sup>s</sup> of Brome, dated 8 November, 1519, and probated 29 November, 1519. He makes a bequest to the parish church of Brome and requests to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas, in the adjoining parish of Oakley. He names his wife Elizabeth and his eldest son John and refers to, but apparently does not name, his other sons. He names his daughters Prudence, Edith, Affra, Catherine and Dorothy, apparently all unmarried at the time of his death. *Collins* also refers to a will of his widow Elizabeth Cornwallis of Thrandeston, dated 30 May, 1537, but does not quote from it. *Collins* states incorrectly that it was his daughter Frances who married Sir Anthony Aucher<sup>7</sup>.

## WROTH OF ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

The Wroth and Aucher families are connected through the marriage in 1560 of Edward Aucher (1539?-1568) of Bishopsbourne, Kent (see ante pp. 378-381) and Mabel, the daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth (1516-1573), knight, of Enfield, Middlesex. This Sir Thomas Wroth, who was very prominent in public affairs in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth, married Mary daughter of Richard, first lord Rich of Leez, lord chancellor under Edward VI (see note on Rich post, p. 390).

The father of Sir Thomas Wroth (1516-1573) was Robert Wroth (c. 1536) of Durrants in Enfield. This Robert Wroth was attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the commissioners appointed in 1529 to enquire into the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey; and sat for Middlesex in the reformation parliament (1529-1535). He married Jane, the widow of Thomas Goodere and the daughter of Sir Thomas Hawte of Haute Court, Kent, and died in 1536. A full pedigree of the Hawte or Haute family carried back to the reign of Henry III will be found in the *Visitation of Kent, 1619*, (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* xlii; 214). The Wroths claim descent from William de Wrotham, constable of Dover Castle in the reign of King John, whose descendant John Wroth in the reign of Edward III was shrieve or sheriff of London in 1331, lord mayor in 1361, and representative of Middlesex in several parliaments. Either through his marriage or the marriage of his son Thomas, for the old pedigrees vary as to this point, with Maud the daughter and heir of Thomas Durant (d. 1348), who built Durrants in Enfield, this became the seat of the Wroth family in Middlesex.\*

The following sketch of Sir Thomas Wroth, whose daughter Mabel married Edward Aucher, is taken largely from the *Dictionary of National Biography* (lxiii, 163-5). While this sketch and the other published pedigrees make brief reference to his seven sons, neither the names nor any information whatever is given in regard

\* The pedigrees of Wroth, none of which appear to have been compiled before the seventeenth century, are so conflicting as to the early lines that it seems inadvisable to select arbitrarily any one and reproduce it in detail here. The interested reader is referred to the following visitation pedigrees of this family: *Visitation of Essex, 1612* (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* xlii; 33), *Middlesex Pedigrees* (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* lxxv; 17) and *Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, 1635* (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* xvii; 374). The pedigrees which appear in various county and local histories are equally conflicting and unreliable. There is still another pedigree tracing the family from a Geoffrey de Wrotham who flourished in the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154). This chart pedigree which appears in full in the *Archaeologia Cantiana* (xii; 310-16) was filed as evidence in a chancery suit commenced in 1788 by William Henry, Earl of Rochford and John Lane, esq., plaintiffs, against Sir John Dashwood, King, baronet, the Baroness Le Despencer and others, defendants, to dispossess them of certain old Wroth estates in Enfield, Middlesex. The suit was won by the plaintiffs. The whole question should be restudied by modern methods of genealogical research.

to the seven daughters whose existence we learn of through his will. The writer has fortunately been able to secure from the probate records an abstract of this will which has not been previously published, and which adds much to our knowledge of him and his descendants.

Thomas Wroth, the eldest son of Robert Wroth, of Durrants in Enfield, and his wife Jane Hawte, was born in 1516, and upon the death of his father in 1536, inherited Durrants. He was a ward of the king. He was educated at St. Johns College, Cambridge and in 1536 became a student of law at Gray's Inn. October 4, 1536, his wardship and marriage was granted by Henry VIII to Thomas Cromwell. In 1539 Sir Richard Rich, later Lord Rich and Chancellor of England, paid Cromwell three hundred marks for the right of disposing of Wroth in marriage, and provided for his third daughter Mary by betrothing her to him. Wroth, 24 April, 1540, granted livery of his lands, and in that and the following year Rich secured for Wroth the manor of Highbury, forfeited by Cromwell, and the manors of Beymondhall, Herts, and lands in Chestnut, Wormley and Enfield, belonging to various dissolved monasteries.

Wroth went to parliament, 18 December, 1544, as one of the knights of the shire for Middlesex, and appears to have again represented Middlesex from 1547 to 1552. Through the influence of his father in law he was appointed in 1545 one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber of Prince Edward and retained this position during all of Edward's reign, and was knighted, 22 February, 1546-7. He was sent by the king with a letter of congratulation to the Protector upon the victory of Pinkie, September, 1547, and July, 1548, was a witness against Bishop Gardiner for his sermon preached at St. Paul's. Upon the Protector's fall Wroth was appointed one of the four principal gentlemen of the privy chamber, his ordinary salary of £50 being doubled to help ensure his fidelity to Warwick. On the day of the Protector's execution he was sent to Sion House to report on the number and ages of Somerset's children and servants, and 7 June, Wroth was given a twenty-one year's lease of Sion House, which however he surrendered later for charitable purposes. He was granted, 24 July, 1550, the manors of Barfield, Chigwell and West Ham in Essex. He was appointed, 14 April, 1551, joint lord lieutenant of Middlesex with Paget, and in the last year of Edward's reign was one of the commissioners for the lord-lieutenancy of Middlesex, and knight of the shire in Edward's last parliament. Although he never actually became a member of the Privy Council, he was one of those whom Edward proposed in March, 1551-2 to "call in commission." He was a great favorite of King Edward, who is said to have died in his arms. Wroth was in 1552 on a commission for the recovery of the king's debts, and this same year was one of the "adventurers" in a voyage to Morocco.

Wroth signed the king's letters patent limiting the crown to Lady Jane Grey, but took no other part in Northumberland's insurrection. He was committed to the Tower, 27 July, 1553, but was released. Although urged by Lord John Grey, Jan. 27, 1553-4, to join Suffolk's rising, Wroth escaped to the continent, probably by royal license obtained through the influence of his father-in-law Lord Rich from Queen Mary. He remained at Frankford and Strassburg during the remainder of Mary's reign, but on Elizabeth's accession he returned to England. He again represented Middlesex, 29 December, 1558, as knight of the shire, and was appointed in 1562 special commissioner on the government of Ireland, being in Dublin in 1563 and 1564. In 1569 he was commissioner for the musters in Middlesex and for the lord-lieutenancy of London. Wroth's will shows that he held numerous manors in addition to those already referred to, which he had doubtlessly acquired by purchase. The date of his death, 9 October, 1573, as given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, is probably incorrect, as this is the date of the codicil of his will, which was not probated until 16 April, 1575. He therefore probably died early in 1575.

The will of Sir Thomas Wroth, dated 5 October, 1573, with a codicil as just stated, dated 9 October, 1573, was proved in the Prebendary Court of Canterbury, 16 April, 1575 (*Pyckering*, 16). Although the will is a very lengthy one, it seems advisable to give a full abstract of its contents, both on account of the additional light it throws upon Wroth and his descendants, and as a picture of the times which it presents. His directions for a simple funeral throw an interesting sidelight upon his character, and his desire that the "gilt boll pinked with a cover that King Edward gave me" should descend with Durrants, the principal family seat, shows the great value which this evidence of his sovereign's favor possessed in his eyes.

Will of Thomas Wrothe of Enfeld, co. Middlesex, knight, 5 October, 1573. I desire to be buried where I die "without all sumptuousness either of herroldrie other than my armes upon my herse or of blackes but onlie my frendes children and servauntes in their usuall aparrell bringing my bodie to the place of buriall." I bequeath to my eldest son, Robert, my manors and lordships of Bardfeld Magna, Chigwell & Westhatche, co. Essex, with all the lands thereunto belonging, being a full third part of all my manors & lands. Whereas by Indenture dated 1 December, 10 Eliz. made between me, Sir Thomas Wrothe, of one part & Sir Robert Riche, Knt., Lord Riche, Peter Osborne esqr. & William Wrothe, gent. of the other, it was covenanted that within one year from that date I should convey by fine, feoffment or recovery to the said parties the manor and

park of North Petherton, co. Somerset & all lands, fishings, rights, &c. thereunto belonging, all which I have since conveyed to the said parties & I devise the same to the persons to whom the uses thereof are limited by the said indentures. I bequeath to Marie, my beloved wife, the Manors of Durantes and Gortons with appurtenances in Enfeld, co. Middlesex, the manor of Twyng co. Herts, the Manor of Newton Pleycis als Newton Wrothe, co. Somerset & all my messuages and lands called Cranes or Cranes Farme in Enfeld & the lands called Breknor in Chestnut, co. Herts, & all other my messuages, lands, &c. in Enfeld, Edmonton als Eddmeton, co. Middx., in Twyng, co. Herts, & in Newton Pleycis als Newton Wrothe & Netherperton, co. Somerset, other than the premises already conveyed, as aforesaid, to have & to hold to my said wife, for term of her life & on her decease the same to my executors for 21 years to pay my debts & perform my legacies, & after that the same to my son, Robert, in tail male, in default to my son Richard, in tail male, in default to my son Thomas, in tail male, to my son Edward in tail male, to my male issue, in default to the male issue of Robert Wrothe Esqr. my late father, in default to my right heirs. I bequeath to my executors the manor & parsonage of Hampstead, co. Middx., & the manors of Narthall and Downebarnes, co. Middx., the manor of Bishop's Lydiard co. Somerset, the manor of Theydon Bois, co. Essex, & all lands, &c. to the said manors belonging, for 21 years, to pay my debts and legacies, & after this term, the same to be divided amongst my children, then living at their ages of 21. I bequeath to my daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Marie & Frances Wrothe, to such as shall not be married before my death, £400 each, & £40 each in ready money "towards everie of their charges of their wedding apparrell and dynner." To my younger sons, Richard, Thomas, Edward, John, Gerson & Peter Wrothe £500 each, at their ages of 22; if any die, his portion to be divided among the survivors. To my daughter, Mabel Hardres, wife of Richard Hardres, esquire, £20. To my daughter, Judith Burgoine, wife of Robert Burgoine, esquire, £20. To my daughter, Wynefred Goddard, wife of Thomas Goddard, esquire, £20. To William Wrothe, son of my brother John Wrothe, deceased, £20, at his age of 24. To my brother Oliver Wrothe's daughters, Margerie and Suzan Wrothe, £20 each at their days of marriage or age of 21. To my sister, Dorothy Lewkenor, widow, £20. To my sister, Dame Anne Penruddock, now wife of Sir George Penruddock, Knt., £10. I will that my wife Marie, shall

have for term of her life the custody & occupation of all my household goods at Enfeld, excepting my plate, corn, cattle & hay, & after her death the same to such person as the manor of Durantes shall appertain; to my said wife £100 & so much plate as is worth £100. To each of my servants one whole year's wages. I desire my wife to have the bringing up of my unmarried daughters, she to have £10 a year for each of them. I desire my executors shall have the bringing up of my younger sons & until the death of Sir Morrice Barkley, Knt., who has the custody of the park of North Petherton co. Somerset, shall have not more than £20 a year for each such son until his lawful age, for the which & the payment of my legacies my executors shall take the rents & profits of all lands being demesne lands of Hiburie, co. Middxs. as I now have by lease of the Queen, except the three last years of the said lease which I give to my younger sons. I bequeath to my executors my manor of Bassets fee in co. Sussex, my wood & woodground called Strodewick Woods belonging to the same, my wood & other ground called Charterhouse Wood in Tottenham, co. Middxs, my reversion of the ground, wood & pasture, called Roughe Cattall in the parish of Chestnut, co. Herts, which latter ground I have in reversion after the death of my said sister Dame Anne Penruddock, to sell the same to pay my debts & legacies, but if my son Robert, his male issue, or in default, my next male heir, pay my executors £250, then my said bequest of the ground call Roughe Cattall shall be void & the same shall remain to such person as pays the same; & if my said heir pays £300 the bequest of Charterhouse wood shall be void & he shall have the same. To my son Robert, my lease of the parsonage of Enfeld which I hold of Trinity College, Cambridge, for 60 years to begin immediately after the expiration of John Buttes lease, he to pay my executors £50, towards the finding of my younger children; I also bequeath to him my lease of a house in Warwick Lane, London, which I hold of the Dean & Chapter of St. Paul's, London, he to pay my executors £400. I bequeath to my wife Marie, for life, & after her decease to the heir male of my body, in tail male, my meadow in Enfeld, called Little Lothesey, which I bought of my nephew Cock, & my pasture at Milmarshe Gate that Stockell now holds, which I bought of one Wright, of Edmonton & all other my lands in Enfeld, not before bequeathed. Whereas my younger son, Edmond, is bound prentice & to get his living by merchandise, I bequeath to him £300, part of his legacy of £500, one year after his years of apprentice-

ship shall expire, £100 being already delivered to his master, Francis Wotton, by William Smith, late of London, mercer, when he bound apprentice. To bequeath to such person as the manor of Durants shall come, all my leases of lands in Enfeld, as are parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster & also "the bason and ewer of sylver which my father gave me and one gilt boll pinked with a Cover that Kyng Edward gave me and myne owne harneys for my bodie and also all myne other armor and weapon for warre and all my bookes and also my sealing ringe." All the residue of my plate, goods & chattels to be sold for the performance of my will. I will that there be a strong chest bought with locks which shall stand in my loving friend's house Mr. Peter Osborne, "eche of my executours havinge a son-dine keye so as none shall open the Chest but by the consent of the whole into which chest all suche somes of money as shall growe to myne executours for the performance of my will shalbe Laied to be kept untill suche tyme as they have occasion according to this my will to defraile and laie out the same." I make my friends, Mr. Peter Osborne, esquire, my cousin James Morrice, esquire, my brother William Wroth, gent, & my friend William Clerk gent. my executors & give to each £20. If my ward, Anthony Aucher, before his age of 21 years pay my executors so much money for his marriage & wardship as I or they have disbursed, then my executors shall not take any further benefit, but the said Anthony to remain unmarried, or marry himself at his pleasure.

Signed: Thomas Wrothes. Witnesses:—Robert Hayes, Toulke Heath, George Tenacre.

Codicil dated 9 October, 1573. I bequeath to my executors the lands I late purchased to me & my heirs for ever of the heirs of Henry Iden esquire, deceased, in Islington, co. Middxs, in trust for my nephew, William Wrothe, son & heir of my late brother John Wrothe, & the heirs of the said William for ever, he to pay for the cost of purchasing the same. To my daughters, Elizabeth, Anne & Marye, "for their naturall paines taken ever aboute me and chieflie in this my last sickness" £60 each, & £60 to my daughter Frances because she is youngest & least able to provide for herself. I forgive Richard Childs, my servant & bailiff, all the money he owes me upon his accounts. I will that my wife shall not take the bequest of £100 in money & £100 in plate unless she permit my executors to take the whole benefit of the bequest made to her by Lord Rich, as to one of his daughters.

Witnesses: Henry Knolls, Hector Nunes, Robert Burgoine, George Tenacre, Robert Blowen, John Ansley.  
 Proved:—16 April, 1575, by Master Christopher Robinson, public notary, proctor to the executors named in the will.

Sir Thomas Wroth, who had married in 1539 or 1540, Mary daughter of Richard, Lord Rich of Leeze, is shown by the will to have left by her seven sons and seven daughters. The statement made in several of the old visitation pedigrees that all the sons except Robert and Thomas died without issue is open to doubt.  
 Issue:

Sons:

1. Robert Wroth of Durrants in Enfield, Middlesex. Born about 1540; died 1606. He married Susan, daughter of Francis Stonard (or Stoner) of Loughton, Essex, by whom he left issue, which carried down the Durrants line.
2. Richard Wroth. Living 1573. Not traced.
3. Thomas Wroth. Died 1610. He was of the Inner Temple, London; he acquired a considerable fortune and was later of Blundenhall, Kent. He married Joane daughter and co-heir of Thomas (or John) Bullman (or Bulmer) of London.
4. Edward (or Edmond) Wroth. Living 1573. Not traced.
5. John Wroth. Living 1573. Not traced.
6. Gerson Wroth. Living 1573. Not traced.
7. Peter Wroth. Living 1573. Not traced.

Daughters\*:

8. Mabel Wroth. Probably the eldest daughter and born about 1542. She died in 1597. She married 1st, 10 June 1560, Edward Aucher of Bishopsbourne, Kent, by whom she had issue (1) Sir Anthony Aucher and (2) Elizabeth Aucher mar. Sir William Lovelace (1561-1629), the elder, of Bethersden. Mabel Wroth married 2nd, about 1571-1572, Richard Hardres of Hardres, Kent. For full details of her and her Aucher descendants see ante pages 378-381. No attempt has been made to trace her Hardres descendants.
9. Judith Wroth. Married prior to 1573 Robert Burgoyne. Not traced.
10. Wynefred Wroth. Married prior to 1573 Thomas Goddard. Not traced.
11. Elizabeth Wroth. Unmarried in 1573. Not traced.
12. Anne Wroth. Unmarried in 1573. Not traced.

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\* *The Visitation of Essex, 1612* (Hart. Soc. Publ. xiii, 33), which alone of the old pedigrees refers to any daughters, gives only one daughter, Margaret, who is stated to have married 1st \_\_\_\_\_ Izacke and 2nd Thomas Wyatt of Barkyn, Essex. This is probably an error as it is entirely unsupported by the will, which makes no mention of a daughter Margaret.



13. Marie Wroth. Unmarried in 1573. Not traced.

14. Frances Wroth. Unmarried in 1573. Not traced.

RICH OF LEEZ, ESSEX.

Mary, the daughter of Richard Rich, first baron Rich of Leez (or Leighs), Essex, and lord chancellor in the reign of Edward VI, married in 1539, Sir Thomas Wroth of Enfield. While the life of Lord Rich may be found in full in such general works as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the *Dictionary of National Biography* and *Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, a few brief notes here on the career of this talented but not over scrupulous nobleman will be of interest to his very numerous American descendants.

Richard Rich, first baron Rich and lord chancellor, the son of Richard Rich of London and his wife Joan Dingley, was born about 1496 in the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry. His first appearance in public life was on the commission of the peace in Hertfordshire in 1528, and in the year following he was a reader of law in the Middle Temple. He was knighted in 1533 and became solicitor general, acting as a "lesser hammer" under Thomas Cromwell in the suppression of the monasteries. He took a discreditable part in the trials of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More. Although an acquaintance of the latter's in the Temple in former days, he misrepresented a friendly conversation to secure his conviction and was charged by More with being hight of tongue, a perjurer, a great dicer and gamster and of not commendable fame. Rich was in 1536 made first chancellor of the recently created Court of Augmentations and acquired from Henry VIII as his share of the spoils nearly a hundred manors in Essex. Anne Askew testified that Rich personally screwed the rack at her torture. Rich was under the will of Henry VIII appointed one of the executors to administer the kingdom during Edward's minority. He was created Baron Rich of Leez (or Leighs) February, 1547-8, and in the following month became lord chancellor.

At first a supporter of Protector Somerset, Rich in October, 1549, deserted to the Earl of Warwick (later Duke of Northumberland), whose son Sir Henry Dudley had married Rich's daughter Winifred, and he afterwards presided over the trial of Somerset. He resigned as chancellor in 1551, on the ground of ill health, and with the exception of an occasional appearance in the Privy Council in the reign of Mary, and when summoned by Elizabeth for consultation about her proposed marriage, he rarely in his latter days appeared at Court.

His principal residence was Leez, or Leighs Priory, in Essex. He died at Rockford, Essex, 12 June, 1567, and is buried in Felsted church, where there is an elaborate monument to his memory.

Rich was a Roman catholic at heart, for although he aided Henry VIII in despoiling the monasteries, and assisted in dispossessing bishops Bonner and Gardiner in the reign of Edward VI, when Mary was on the throne he founded a chaplaincy providing for the singing of masses in Felsted church. He appears however to have been equally detested by catholic and protestant alike. In 1564 he established Felsted school.

Rich had by his wife Elizabeth Jenks (or Gynkes), daughter of William Jenks of London, a wealthy grocer, fourteen, or according to other accounts, fifteen children. It has also been stated that he had four illegitimate children. His grandson Robert, third Lord Rich, was created Earl of Warwick in 1618. The latter's son of the same name and title was a prominent puritan and took an active part in the affairs of the Virginia Company and of the New England Companies. In the *Visitation of Essex, 1552 and 1612* (*Harl. Soc.* xlii; 13, 276) and in *Sargeaunt's History of Felsted School, 1889*, will be found rather full details of Chancellor Rich's children and their descendants.

The descent of Chancellor Rich as given in *Burke's Extinct Baronetage* (2nd ed. 1861; p. 441) and in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (xlviii; pp. 123-6), traces his origin to (I) Richard Rich, sheriff of London in 1441, whose second son was (II) Thomas Rich of London, whose son (III) Richard Rich married Joan Dingley and had a son (IV) Richard Rich, first baron Rich of Leez and lord chancellor. The early Rich pedigree as given in the *Visitation of Essex, 1612*, is obviously absurd as it makes the Lord Chancellor, who was born in 1496, the son of a John Rich who died in 1458.

The Rich arms are: Gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets or [Rich]. Azure, two bars argent, each charged with a martlet between two crosslets sable, on a chief or a rose between two fleur de lis gules [Jenks].

Children of Richard, first baron Rich of Leez, and his wife Elizabeth Jenks:

Sons:

- (1) Robert Rich, second baron Rich; born about 1537; died 1581; married Elizabeth daughter and heir of George Baldrey, alderman, of London. His son Robert, the third baron, was in 1618 created Earl of Warwick. Richard Rich, soldier, adventurer and author of *Newses from Virginia*, published in 1610, is supposed to have been the illegitimate son of Robert Rich, the second baron.
- (2) Thomas Rich. Married ——— Fisher and died before his father.
- (3) Sir Hugh Rich, Knight of the Bath. Married Ann, daughter of John Wentworth of Codham.

## Daughters:

- (4) Margery Rich. Married Henry Pigot of Abington, Cambridgeshire.
- (5) Mary Rich. Married in 1539 Thomas Wroth, knight, of Durrants in Enfield, Essex. She was living in 1573. Her marriage to Wroth is referred to in his will and in all contemporary pedigrees. Their daughter Mabel Wroth through her marriage with Edward Aucher was the ancestress of the Lovelaces of Bethersden. See Aucher and Wroth ante pages 378, 379, 384.
- (6) Anne Rich. Married Thomas Pigot (Picot) esq. of Straton, Bedfordshire.
- (7) Dorothy Rich. Married Francis Barley of Kinton, Herts.
- (8) Ethelred Rich. Married Henry Drury, esq. of Hawsted [Halstead], Suffolk.
- (9) Audrey Rich. Married Robert son and heir of Sir William Drewry, knight, of Halstead, Suffolk.
- (10) Elizabeth Rich. Married Robert Peyton, esq., of Iselham [Isleham?], Cambridgeshire.
- (11) Winifred Rich. Married 1st Henry Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland; 2nd Roger, Lord North; a descendant of this marriage was the celebrated Lord North, prime minister of George III during the American Revolution.
- (12) Frances Rich. Married John, Lord Darcy of Chiche.
- (13) Agnes Rich. Married Edmund Mordaunt of Thunderly, Essex.
- (14) Barbara Rich.

(To be continued)

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